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WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
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GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

Senator Morgan

a Past Master of Satire.

Whatever may be his accomplishments in other lines—and they are numerous and great—it is apparent that Senator John T. Morgan is also a master of sarcasm and satire to a remarkable degree.

In response to a letter written him by Chairman T. P. Shotts, of the Panama canal commission, inviting the senator to accompany the commission on the latter's trip to Panama, the Alabama statesman has made a reply which is as remarkable for the keenness of its satire as for the knowledge of isthmian conditions which it displays. Senator Morgan writes:

In your telegram of the 22nd inst. you speak of a large party who are to sail with the commission and the advisory board to Colon, and are to have comfortable facilities for making tours of inspection and examination of the canal. In the matter of sight-seeing such facilities will afford much pleasure, which I regret I am not prepared to enjoy; but I do not suppose that such a surface inspection of the appearance of condition in Panama would give me any data from which I could form any judgment as to the practicability of a lock-canal or a sea-level canal, or the preference due to either plan, or as to the cost, or the time required for the completion of the canal on either plan.

I could not wisely, intelligently or justly give an opinion to any commissioner or to any member of the advisory board as to the possibility of a dam at Bohio, 165 feet below low level of the sea, that would supply a canal at ninety feet above sea level; or as to a dam at or below Gatun that would supply a canal at thirty feet above sea level; or as to a dam at Gamboa that would control the waters of the Chagres River; or to the possibility of tunneling to either ocean to carry off those flood waters.

I could not inform the able, courageous and distinguished chief of the hygienic service in the canal zone whether, if we should flood all the breeding places of the stegomyia fasciata with great lakes, we could not increase them a thousand fold along the margins of the great bodies of fresh water, in the tropical undergrowth that would spring up around them in a few hours.

Indeed, this is no question, among the many vital ones that concern this great inquiry, upon which any rational mind could give any reliable information or form any correct judgment from what one could see or hear in the tours along the canal that this party of visitors will have the opportunity to make.

I must say that I distrust the expected advantages to Congress or to the country of any opinions that may be formed on great engineering problems by a body of gentlemen who are non-professional and must form their conclusions from surface appearances. Neither of these important committees can derive any legitimate conclusions upon vital facts that must control that vast subject, from the opinions of those who are mere guests of an excursion party, and they will be men of extraordinary selfishness if they are not influenced by what may be a prevailing sentiment among them.

Since the ratification of the Hay-Vardilla treaty, which I opposed, I have done all that I could and much more than I thought could ever be of advantage to the country, to sustain the government in its purpose to construct a canal at Panama, yet I have not believed that success could crown their efforts, even in their most costly and desperate forms. You may find the key to unlock the barriers that

nature has interposed at Panama.

If you should be so fortunate, I will applaud your generosity and courage. I will vote to provide you with every reasonable authority and power to accomplish your task and to meet your tremendous responsibility.

In the effort to answer your friendly invitation with perfect frankness I have said anything that jars upon your sensibilities. I have not so intended it and would regret it. I beg to assure you of my sincere respect and to say that I will rejoice with you in the successful completion of the great work in your charge.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John T. Morgan.

Thomas E. Watson has brought a place in Florida, at Miami, and is negotiating for one in Virginia. He already owns one in Georgia. Watson is a typical southerner in his money matters, for as soon as he gets a wad, he insists on spending it, in a way to require constant expenditures.—Birmingham Ledger.

Has Runyan

Ever Been "Unloaded?"

The action of the president of the Arkansas board of health in excluding Florida oranges from his state is being widely commented upon and the comments are anything but complimentary to the Arkansas health official.

In line with what The Journal said about him a few days ago, the Jacksonville Times-Union says:

It is a pity to have the health of a State entrusted to the care of an ignorant. If we were hunting for the boss ignoramus of the United States we would go straight to Arkansas and call on a man named Runyan, who, through some strange mistake, happens at this time to be president of the Board of Health of that State. This Runyan's claims to distinction is founded on an order he has issued that no Florida oranges or other fruit from this State could be unloaded in Arkansas.

Let us suppose, as Runyan doubtless thinks, that the streets of Pensacola are shaded by orange trees loaded with fruit, what then? Does the stegomyia hide in oranges? Since the mosquito theory of the spread of yellow fever has been proved to be correct by practically the entire medical profession, it is pertinent to ask how an orange could convey yellow fever. It has no hiding places for mosquitoes, and if one should roost on an orange all the way from Pensacola to Arkansas she could be promptly arrested by Dr. Runyan, or some of his underlings, and bound over to keep the peace.

But as a matter of fact, Pensacola is as about as far from the nearest corner of Arkansas as it is from the nearest orange grove in Florida. The orange growing section of Florida is from 500 to 700 miles from Pensacola and Dr. Runyan himself does not live further than that distance. Florida oranges are not shipped to Pensacola. In going to the markets of the world they do not get nearer than 300 miles of Pensacola. If Florida oranges cannot be unloaded in Arkansas Dr. Runyan himself should be shipped from the State. He may have mosquitoes on him. He is as near Pensacola as the orange groves are.

But perhaps Dr. Runyan himself never gets unloaded in Arkansas. Some men stay loaded all the time.

ABOUT SAVING MONEY.

As newspaper advertising costs according to the amount of space used, it usually follows that a merchant will not use a large space unless he has something of real importance to tell you.

You usually read the telegrams that come to you—of course. There is probably an advertisement in this newspaper today of twice as much importance to you as was that last telegram you received.

If "your share" of your income—that part which will remain after expenses and expenditures are met—is important, then it is important that you should read the advertisements before doing your buying.

"The world is an old woman, and mistakes any gilt-farthing for a gold coin; whereby, being often cheated, she will trust nothing but the common copper." Business "eye sight" improves with use; and the best exercise for it is in reading the ads.

"Well-spent is the half-penny that saves a penny." And you are not "ready to go shopping" until you have read the ads.

A HELP TOWARD SUCCESS.

Just "Ho! Up! Yo! Haid, Honey, an' Step Out Sassy."

For generations the Randolph Jeffersons have been celebrated for the beauty and charm of their women. Betty Jefferson had been declared the most beautiful woman at the governor's ball, and Betty's daughter had been the belle of three counties, and Betty's granddaughters—three of them, at least—claimed the family reputation as a matter of course. The fourth one, Virginia, was different. She was plain and shy and awkward. The Jeffersons always looked puzzled when they thought of her, a homey Jefferson was such a strange misfit.

So Virginia lived her shy, lonely life, an alien among her own people. Yet she was not quite alone either. One friend she had, old Aunt Charlotte, who fought desperately to make the girl conquer her fate, instead of yielding to it.

"Tain't yo' 'pearance, Miss Vaginy," she urged day in and day out. "Hit's jes' 'cause yo' 'lows things to tromple on yo'. Ho! up yo' haid, honey, an' step out sassy. Dat'll fotch 'em ev'ry time."

While Virginia was still a young girl the war swept over the south. For a few years the family contrived to keep together, but at last it was necessary for them to separate, and Virginia went to cousins in Philadelphia, who were confident that they could help her to music pupils. The weeks that followed were crowded with agony for the homesick girl. If she had been shy at home, she was a thousand times worse facing strangers. It was not strange that only failure followed her efforts.

One day she went to see a Mrs. Denmore, who had three little daughters, for whom she wanted a music teacher. For various reasons Virginia really hoped for success there, but the result was the usual polite regret. The girl's eyes filled with tears, and she bowed silently; then suddenly, to the lady's surprise, she began to laugh nervously.

"I—I beg your pardon," she stammered, meeting the look in the other's face. "I was just thinking of the advice of my old mammy at home—'Ho! up yo' haid an' step out sassy.' I suppose I ought to have thought of that at first."

To Virginia's amazement, Mrs. Denmore turned and motioned her back to her seat.

"If you don't mind, Miss Jefferson," she said, "we will talk this over a little more. To tell you the truth, it was your evident lack of self confidence that made me distrust your ability to teach, but if you can 'step out sassy'—and ten minutes later Virginia left with her first pupils secured.

Many years after she told the story and declared it the turning point of her life. "I learned," she said, "that the first step toward success is to learn to 'ho! up yo' haid.'—Youth's Companion.

The Olive Oil Cure.

Sufferers from nerve disorders should certainly try the olive oil cure, which is most highly recommended to those who have learned abroad to appreciate the addition of oil to salads. The very best and purest olive oil must be obtained, and one teaspoonful three times a day is the dose if the victim of neuralgia, anæmia or disordered nerves is in a hurry to be cured. Otherwise it is recommended that the oil taste should be cultivated by the addition of a very little to the salad taken once or twice a day, to which a dash of vinegar may be added, so that the disagreeable taste of the oil may be almost completely disguised. The patient should gradually lessen the vinegar and increase the oil until it is so well liked that it can be taken raw. It is claimed for olive oil, just as it is for apples, that it keeps the liver in good working order, thus preventing rheumatism, rendering the complexion healthy and clear and also making the hair grow glossy and abundant.—London Mail.

The Difficulty of Establishing Equitable Railroad Freight Rates

By J. H. HILAND, Third Vice President Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

DO not believe that it is possible for any commission to establish interstate rates IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES in an equitable manner without practical experience and knowledge of the conditions in the localities where relief is demanded. As a rule, the traffic officers consider the commercial and physical conditions, the density of traffic and the competition of one locality AS AGAINST ANOTHER, so that these considerations emphasize the statement that it would curtail and limit the earning capacity of the railroads that have overcome disabilities as to location in both commercial and natural geographical conditions.

IF A COMMISSION IS INVESTED WITH POWER TO MAKE RATES IT MUST USE A MILEAGE BASIS TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEFENSE OF THE RATES FINALLY DETERMINED UPON.

The making of rates depends entirely upon conditions that exist in the localities where the freight originates and the destination to which the railway company is required to carry it. These conditions vary according to the resources and character of commodities shipped to and from various parts of the United States, so that the governing influence in the making of rates on particular commodities in one part of the country WOULD NOT NECESSARILY GOVERN in another. The western country particularly would suffer, because the greater the distance west from the Mississippi river the more sparsely settled is the country and necessarily the more limited the volume of tonnage.

Ninety-nine per cent of the complaints that are made to the traffic officers of the various railroads are not that the rates in themselves are unreasonable or unjust, but that discrimination is shown, and THAT is what should be regulated, and the law should be enforced to prevent the granting in any form, directly or indirectly, of PREFERENTIAL rates for communities or individuals.

IF THE PRESENT LAW IS ENFORCED AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES ARE COMPELLED TO EXACT AND RETAIN THE PUBLISHED TARIFFS THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY GROUND FOR A GENERAL REDUCTION IN RATES OR PLACING THE POWER OF MAKING ARBITRARY RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES IN A COMMISSION.

Competition under NATURAL laws of trade and commerce and transportation will regulate and govern as conditions and development require and justify.

The difficulty heretofore in maintaining an equitable correlation of rates was the fact that, while maximum rates have been made either by court decisions or natural laws of competition, no remedy has been adopted and applied for establishing MINIMUM rates that will prevent the nullifying of such court decisions or any adjustment that may be agreed to between the complainants and the railroads desiring to make proper adjustment of inequalities or discriminations.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, which is the common domestic or eastern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia Fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyias* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like *Anopheles*, within three to five days after.)

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.) 6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia Fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The *Stegomyia Fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person. 8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding

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or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbinet Preferred), to Isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodgment inside.

4. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stifle the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Cracks can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it.

The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500 and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.



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